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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR
No. 2 SANITARY AREA
DEVON

1944

HONITON :
DIMOND & Co., Printers and Stationers.



ANNUAL REPORT

for No. 2 Sanitary Area for 1944

comprising :—

AXMINSTER URBAN, AXMINSTER RURAL, HONITON BOROUGH,
HONITON RURAL AND SEATON URBAN.

DR. D. STEELE-PERKINS, *Med. Officer of Health.*

*To the Chairmen and Councillors for the
District comprising No. 2 Sanitary Area.*

As usual my Annual Report for 1944 will again be only an Interim Report, but certain restrictions dealing with water supplies, sewerage works having been lifted, it will now be possible to deal more fully in this report with these very urgent matters.

During the past year, the number of Evacuees in the District have steadily declined, owing to the return of these children to their homes. As I have reported before, it has really been a wonderful sight to see the marked improvement in their general health from their stay in Devon. I only hope, that in future years, it may be possible to inaugurate camps in Devon, where children from the populous districts can be sent for a summer stay in Devon. It may be costly, but the improved general health of the children would more than compensate for the outlay, and would be a fine health insurance for the country. Among the Evacuees there has been no serious illness, and a large number of those treated at Burwood Sick Bay have been for minor illnesses.

Scabies.—There has been a very marked decrease in the amount of Scabies in the Area. I think this is greatly due to the education these children have received in their Billets on cleanliness.

Diphtheria.—Although I am not able to report this year a complete absence of Diphtheria in all my five Areas, yet the number of cases reported were considerably below the average before Immunisation Clinics were held; Axminster Urban and Rural, Seaton and Honiton Borough were quite free of these cases, but in the Honiton Rural three cases occurred at Payhembury. Two cases occurred in Non-Immunised Evacuee children, and the third case was of the Carrier type and also Unimmunised.

I think the most satisfactory part of this report is that the only cases that did occur were in children who had not been protected, thus once again stressing the value and importance of Immunisation.

Scarlet Fever.—During the year 24 cases of Scarlet Fever were reported, as against 15 in 1943, all of an exceedingly mild type, and they occurred :—Axminster Rural, 13; Axminster Urban, 0; Honiton Rural, 7; Honiton Borough, 0; Scaton, 4.

A few of the cases were sent to Whipton Isolation Hospital, and others it was found possible to nurse at home, and isolate, and as the cases were well spread over the twelve months, there was at no time any epidemic threatened.

Puerperal Pyrexia.—Four cases were reported during 1943, and all recovered. This disease of childbirth, which used to be so fatal to mothers, now under modern treatment holds considerably less terror for the patient, and fatal cases are now the exception. The cases occurred :—Honiton Borough Guardians Institute, 1; Honiton Rural, 1; Axminster Urban, 2. This compares very favourably with 1943, when five cases were reported.

Burwood Sick Bay.—This little hospital has continued to carry on its good work, still under the able administration of Mrs. K. Drysdale Anderson. The number of children admitted for treatment during the year 1944 were 137, as compared with 130 in 1943. The majority of cases admitted were for very minor conditions. I am very glad to report, that as I presume Burwood's existence must soon be drawing to a close, there has not been a single fatal case at the Sick Bay. I think this speaks very highly of the skilled nursing and attention given to these children, often under the most appalling shortage of staff, that would have made many hospitals close down, and I think the gratitude of all concerned should be extended to the Staff for the very efficient manner in which the Sick Bay has been carried on, and more especially to the Matron, who not only has administered the Hospital in a most economical manner, but has also shared a very large part of the nursing duties, often combining night duties in her work when she has been on duty all day. This being necessitated by the shortness of Staff, and her determination that the Sick Bay should not close down. As Medical Officer of the Sick Bay I should like to put on record my most grateful thanks for her splendid work.

During the year all my Councils have been urgently considering post-war housing and water supplies and sewage, and good progress has been made in the development of plans to deal with these very urgent questions.

WATER SUPPLIES IN NO. 2 SANITARY AREA.

In dealing with my Five Areas I will take each individual Area separately at first, as it will give a better picture of the individual position than if they are dealt with as one Area, and I would add I am giving my own personal opinion, and perhaps not the opinion of my Councils.

Axminster Urban.

This area has experienced a great shortage of water from its own supply areas. This has been supplemented in recent years by a supply from the Axminster Rural District amounting to 12,000 gallons per day. The water from Beaver Batch is highly Plumbo Solvent, and has to be treated and constantly watched for its P.H. value. Owing to Hospital requirements, the Rural District has not found it possible to allow Axminster Urban any more, which they had originally agreed to do. The average amount from Beaver Batch is about 96,000 gallons per 24 hours. These two sources are barely sufficient for the Urban needs.

Axminster Rural.

Although in this Area, which contains a large number of big villages crying out for a proper water supply, very little has been done, except by private enterprise, to meet these needs. This is solely because councils have in the past received little Government help, and have been frightened by the capital outlay necessary to carry out the work.

Instead, there has been quite a large number of small schemes developed to supply certain villages, where springs have been handy, and the work could be carried out at small cost. The result has been, especially during the war period, that owing to lack of staff no efficient control of these small works could be maintained, and we were frequently receiving reports of contaminated water supplies.

There are great possibilities in this area of linking up several supplies, as there is ample water in the district for all needs. It might be possible to link up the Lyme Regis Water Company, which I believe has a daily surplus of 500,000 gallons per day, with the supplies of Smallridge, Rock (Membury) and Hook, and several other very good springs, which have been proved constant and good.

The rest of the area is supplied by wells, which is a M.O.'s constant headache, for one day they are good and the next as bad as they possibly could be.

Honiton Borough.

This area is in a happy position now in that they are fortunate in having two supplies.

1. St. Cyres. The supply from St. Cyres is almost sufficient in a normal winter to supply the Borough, but insufficient in the summer months.

2. Wilmington Springs. This supply, which has enormous possibilities, having from all the springs an amount approaching a 1,000,000 gallons of water running to waste most of the time, and was piped by the Army authorities to supply the camp during the early months of the War, and is now being taken over by the Borough.

The surplus water from here, not required by the Borough, if all the springs are linked up, would be sufficient to supply a large portion of the Honiton Rural District and also the Axminster Rural District.

Honiton Rural District.

The water supplies throughout this Area are very bad indeed, mostly dependent on wells and few very minor scheme. Of my five Areas the Honiton Rural is by a long way the worst off, and steps will have to be taken, whether by a joint scheme or by the Council themselves, to undertake a very large expenditure of money to bring water to the various villages under their control. They have in the past been too generous to their neighbours, with little consideration for their own future wants. The following Councils draw water from the Honiton Rural Area :—Tiverton Rural District, Honiton Borough, and Taunton have tapped the main springs of the River Otter to supply themselves. Seeing how generous we have been to our neighbours in the past I feel that a joint scheme is the only possible solution to the troubles of the Honiton Rural District, as we are bound to go to some of these supplies which have been given away, for the sources of the supply to the Honiton Rural District.

Seaton.

Seaton is fortunate in that at present, except in very exceptional drought, their water supply is practically sufficient, but one has to bear in mind that in the post war period it is very probable that Seaton will develop enormously, and should Seaton amalgamate with other nearby areas, and have a large post-war building programme, I am afraid they will find it necessary to considerably augment their supplies.

In my opinion the only satisfactory scheme for my area is a Regional supply for the whole of No. 2 Area.

A conference of Local Authorities of the whole of East Devon was held at Exeter to consider the possibilities of a Regional supply, but from the general feeling expressed at the meeting those Councils outside No. 2 Area seemed quite satisfied with their supplies, and did not seem over-willing to enter into a Regional scheme for the whole of East Devon. This being so, I think it would be very advisable to promote a scheme for No. 2 Area only and Seaton, which in normal times has no excessive surplus, might be very glad to link up with the main scheme to augment her supplies if required.

Housing.

Plans are well forward to proceed with building the moment the necessary labour and material is released. Houses are very urgently required in all my Area, and it is going to take a long term programme, extending over many years, to satisfy the demand for houses.

Sewage.

As soon as possible it will be necessary to commence a large number of minor sewage schemes, especially in the small villages in the Axminster and Honiton Rural Areas. The larger towns are better situated, and I do not propose to comment in this report on the Urban sewage works, as they are all working in a satisfactory manner.

Wartime Health.

As I reported last year, the Wartime health has been extraordinarily good, and very much better than one anticipated.

My report on Immunisation will be dealt with separately under each District.

I would again like to express my grateful thanks to my Sanitary Inspectors for their very excellent work, carried out with a desperate shortage of staff, and they have one and all spared no time and trouble to assist me in carrying out my work.

I now append a report, on each District, taking them in alphabetical order.

AXMINSTER URBAN.

Area	...	...	...	...	...	1300 acres
Population	...	...	...	...	...	2435
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	£18,640
Penny Rate produces	...	...	...	...	...	£74

Infectious Disease.

The following cases of Infectious Disease were notified in 1944:—

				1943	1944
Mcasles	...	...	...	4 cases	61 cases
Diphtheria	...	...	...	0 „	0 „
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	1 „	3 „
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	0 „	0 „
Para Typhoid	...	...	...	0 „	0 „
Erysipelas	...	...	...	0 „	0 „
Pneumonia	...	...	...	0 „	1 „
Puerpural Pyrexia	...	...	...	1 „	2 „
Cerebro Spinal	...	...	...	0 „	2 „
(1 Civil and 1 Military case)					

Deaths.

Number of Deaths registered from all causes :—

1943—(17 Males, 17 Females)	...	...	34
1944—(18 Males, 14 Females)	...	...	32

Live Births.

Number of Births registered :—

1943—(14 Males, 20 Females) and includes 2 illegitimate births	...	...	...	34
1944—(24 Males, 32 Females), and includes 5 illegitimate births)	...	...	...	56

Still Births.

Number of above registered :—

1943—(1 Female, legitimate)	...	...	...	1
1944—(2 Males, including 1 illegitimate)	...	...	...	2

Deaths of Infants under 1 year.

1943—No Deaths were registered.

1944— 3 „ „ „

During the year I continued my Immunisation Clinics with very satisfactory results. The majority of schoolchildren have now been immunised, and my work chiefly concerns the pre-school children from one year up to five. These, I am very glad to report, are coming forward in increasing numbers, and a very high percentage of the Urban children are now fully protected.

This immunisation, as I have frequently informed your Council, is a splendid insurance for the ratepayers. For instance, not a single case of Diphtheria occurred in the Urban Area last year, thus saving heavy Isolation Hospital fees. But one must not only look upon it from the pecuniary side. There is also the most vital part immunisation plays, in the lives it saves every year.

It is interesting to note the last case of Diphtheria occurred in July, 1941, in the Axminster Urban District, and I commenced my Clinics for Immunisation the same month and year. I think this is the perfect answer to the Anti-Immunisation folk.

The Urban District of Axminster has had a remarkable year of immunity from infectious disease, and with the exception of Measles, which been very prevalent everywhere, it is a record, which one can be very satisfied with.

The number of deaths registered, 32, remain about the normal for the Area, but births on the other hand show a marked increase, 56 births in 1944 as compared with 43 in 1943. This, however, includes 5 illegitimate births, which in view of prevailing conditions, is probably less than expected.

Water supplies have been dealt with in my opening remarks in this report, and I have nothing further to add.

AXMINSTER RURAL DISTRICT.

Area	...	...	...	...	51,468 acres
Population	...	...	...	...	10,840
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	£50,746
Penny Rate produces	...	...	...	...	£209
No. of Parishes	...	...	...	...	14

Infectious Disease

The following cases of Infectious Disease were notified in 1944:—

	1943	1944
Measles	10 cases	189 cases
Pneumonia	3 „	6 „
Diphtheria	0 „	0 „
Whooping Cough	4 „	14 „
Scarlet Fever	6 „	13 „
Erysipelas	4 „	2 „
Typhoid	0 „	0 „
Puerpural Pyrexia	0 „	0 „
Cerebro Spinal	0 „	4 „
Poliomyelitis	0 „	1 „

Deaths.

1943—(62 Males, 74 Females)	...	...	136
1944—(78 Males, 66 Females)	...	...	144

Live Births.

1943—(97 Males, 63 Females)	...	...	160
13 Illegitimate Births were registered and are included in the above total of 160.			
1944—(99 Males, 82 Females)	...	...	182
13 Illegitimate Births were registered and are registered in the above total of 182			

Still Births.

1943—7 Still Births were registered.
1944—2 Still Births were registered.

Deaths of Infants under 1 year.

1943—3 Deaths were registered (all legitimate)
1944—7 Deaths were registered (all legitimate).

Water and Sewerage.—Serious trouble developed at the Beer water supply. The chlorination plant failed, and great difficulty experienced in obtaining the necessary renewal parts. In the meantime the water became contaminated. A conference was held at Beer with the owners, and it was decided to cut out the present supplies and to link up the Couchill Hill supply instead. This was done, and a satisfactory and pure water obtained. This supply is just sufficient for the Area, but in view of any large Post-War development in building, it may be necessary to look for further supplies. My council is negotiating to take over the supply from the owners, by purchase.

The Raymonds Hill supply is satisfactory, and no further comment is necessary.

Numerous extensions have been made throughout the district, and one to be especially mentioned is that carried out at Woodbury.

Here the main was duplicated in part, in order to supply the American Hospital at Axminster.

Sewerage Works.—These have been all working satisfactorily, and have been under constant supervision during the year, but with the very small staff available it is impossible to give the full attention of supervision these works require.

Refuse Collection.—A scheme to formulate a plan to collect the refuse of the Rural District is still under consideration. I shall be glad when this scheme is brought to fruition, and a workable scheme evolved, as the many small dumps throughout the area not only are a breeding place for rats, but in a hot summer are a breeding place for myriads of flies, and the dumps throughout the district of empty tins, etc., are not a pleasant sight for the numerous visitors who will be coming to Devon in the near future. One quite realises that during the war it was a necessary evil, but now the time has come to get these plague spots and eyesores finally removed.

Colyton and Colyford.—The water supplies are very satisfactory, and the hardening plant which was installed is working satisfactorily.

Infectious Disease.—With the single exception of Measles, which at one time assumed an epidemic, the Area has experienced a very satisfactory year. The cases of Scarlet Fever were of a very mild type, and once again I have the pleasure of reporting no cases of Diphtheria, this being the second year in succession I have been

able to report the absence of this deadly disease, and I am glad to say my Diphtheria Immunisation Clinics have been very well attended, and the greater proportion of the child population is now immunised.

What has been a great source of pleasure to me in my round of the schools, where I hold my clinics, is the very large number of children of pre-school age who are now coming forward to receive protection.

Deaths.—These show a slight increase on 1943, 144 cases being registered as against 136 in 1943.

Births.—The Births have taken a jump upwards, 182 births registered as against 160 in 1943. Included in these are 13 illegitimate, the same number as in 1943, but with the war ended I hope these will next year show a marked decline.

Housing.—Progress has been made during the year with Post-War Housing, and in some areas plans are well forward, but with the large number of houses required throughout the District, much quicker and more progress will have to be made if we are to get many houses built in the near future. It always seems to me there are too many departments who have to consider the plans before they reach the builders. If we could cut out some of these departments and allow each individual Council to submit their plans direct to the Ministry for approval, without other interference, we might get some houses built in the near future. I feel quite certain my Council know what is best for their area, and are quite capable of preserving the amenities of the area without so many departments to consult.

Housing Survey.—This cannot be proceeded with until more staff is available.

Rats and Mice.—Numerous meetings have been held and a scheme prepared for dealing with the rats in No. 2 Sanitary Area, which is also the "Workable Area" under the Ministry scheme, but up to the present staff is unobtainable.

HONITON RURAL DISTRICT.

Area	...	...	...	...	61,265 acres
Population	...	...	...	...	7,070
No. of Parishes	...	...	...	...	22
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	£24,715
Penny Rate Produces	...	...	...	...	£160/16/7

Infectious Disease.

The following cases of Infectious Disease were notified in 1944:—

	1943	1944
Measles	7 cases	7 cases
Diphtheria	0 „	3 „
Whooping Cough	1 „	5 „
Measles	25 „	54 „
Pneumonia	9 „	4 „
Erysipelas	0 „	1 „
Puerpural Pyrexia	1 „	1 „
Poliomyelitis	1 „	1 „

Deaths.

Number of Deaths registered from all causes :—

1943—(49 Males, 43 Females)	...	92
1944—(38 Males, 32 Females)	...	70

Live Births.

Number of Live Births registered :—

1943—(54 Males, 68 Females)	...	122
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The number of illegitimate Births registered was 7 and are included in the above total of 122.

1944—(66 Males, 47 Females)	...	113
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The number of illegitimate Births registered was 7, and are included in the above total of 113.

Deaths of Infants under 1 year.

1944—7 Deaths were registered (6 Males, 1 Female).

Still Births.

1943—Number of Still Births registered was 3 (legitimate).

1944—Number of Still Births registered was 3 (legitimate).

Infectious Disease.—Taken on the whole, the year has been very satisfactory, with one exception, and that is the three cases of Diphtheria at Payhembury. These cases occurred in Non-Immunised children, and a curious factor is that Payhembury has an exceptionally large number of immunised children, averaging quite 95 per cent. of the children, and it only goes to show the value and protection immunisation affords the children of our country.

Two of these children were Evacuees, and the third case was only of the carrier type, but these are generally the most dangerous, as although not ill themselves, yet can spread the disease unsuspectingly to other children, unless discovered and treated.

Payhembury urgently requires a water supply and a complete new sewerage scheme, and should hold high priority in the Post-War programme. It is the one village in the whole of my area which gives me more worry and anxiety than any other.

The Scarlet Fever cases were of a mild type and call for no comment, while the epidemic of Measles was general everywhere, and was of a mild type.

Water Supplies.—These I have dealt with pretty fully in my opening remarks, and until we have the Engineer's report I will withhold further comment.

Deaths.—The number of Deaths registered showed a big drop, 70 being registered as compared with 92 in 1943.

Births.—The number of Births registered were 113 as against 122 in 1943 and include 7 illegitimate births, the same as in 1943.

Housing.—Progress has been made in the scheme for building Post-War Houses, but we seem a long way yet from getting a start made. This is partly due to the difficulty in obtaining sites without using compulsory powers, and to the poor price owners are offered for their land, which makes them most reluctant to sell.

Sewerage Works.—Sidmouth Junction.—The new system installed at Sidmouth Junction by your Sanitary Inspector is working extremely satisfactorily, and high praise is due to him for carrying out a very difficult job. I do not anticipate any further trouble here, and the works were at the same time enlarged to deal with any further reasonable amount of building.

Feniton.—These works have been very satisfactory during the year, and although I have made numerous inspections I have never found anything to complain about.

Post-War Schemes.—Water and sewerage and housing are going to be very big factors in the future. Housing I have already dealt with. For water most of our villages will have to wait for the joint scheme to come into operation, but once again I would stress the great urgency of the question of the water supplies. Very few of our villages, even with wells, have an adequate water supply, while sewage disposal in a large number of villages is primitive indeed.

Immunisation against Diphtheria.—Clinics were held by me throughout the year at the various schools in your area, and with very satisfactory results.

HONITON BOROUGH.

Area	...	...	...	...	3,134 acres
Population	...	...	...	...	3,755
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	£28,374
Penny Rate Produces	...	...	...	...	£116/1/0

Deaths.

Number of Deaths registered from all causes :—

1943—(26 Males, 20 Females)	...	...	46
1944—(19 Males, 20 Females)	...	...	39

Live Births.

Number of Live Births registered :—

1943—(29 Males, 18 Females)	...	...	47
8 Illegitimate Births were registered, and are included in the above total of 47.			
1944—(27 Males, 30 Females)	...	...	57
6 Illegitimate Births were registered, and are included in the above total of 57.			

Still Births.

1943—No Still Births were registered.

1944—5 Still Births were registered, including 1 illegitimate.

Deaths of Infants under 1 year.

1943—1 Death was registered (legitimate).

1944—No deaths were registered.

Infectious Disease.

The following cases of Infectious Disease were notified in 1944:—

			1943	1944
Scarlet Fever	...	...	0 case	0 case
Diphtheria	...	...	0 „	0 „
Whooping Cough	...	...	6 „	1 „
Measles	...	...	10 „	25 „
Erysipelas	...	...	2 „	3 „
Pneumonia	...	...	4 „	2 „
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	3 „	1 „

The health of the Borough has been remarkably good, and with the exception of Measles, 25 cases in all, is a record, which we can all look upon with pleasure. I am very glad to be able to report no cases of Diphtheria or Scarlet Fever were reported, and

in the Infectious Table above there is nothing else that calls for my comment.

Deaths.—During the year 39 cases were registered, as against 46 in 1943.

Births.—These showed a big increase, 57 Births being registered, as against 47 in 1943. Included, as you will note, there were 6 illegitimate births. I hope, now the war is over, these may be reduced still further.

Housing.—Progress with the Post-War building of houses is slowly proceeding to fruition, but the housing shortage is very bad indeed, and a bold programme of building is essential if the needs of the Borough are to be met.

At present it is quite impossible to deal with the very large number of cases of overcrowding which are brought to my notice, and it is very distressing to me as your Medical Officer of Health to be continually seeing these cases of overcrowding and being unable to help. There are many houses in the Borough which should be either condemned or brought up to a decent standard, but Wartime restrictions have almost prevented anything from being done, except perhaps in the most desperate cases, and not only this, but living continually in overcrowded conditions is not only bad for the children physically and morally, but is a bad health insurance for the Borough.

Water Supplies.—The Borough is extremely well off for water, having ampler supplies, thanks chiefly to the unlimited water available at Wilmington. Then again, there is the St. Cyres supply, which is almost sufficient for the Borough's needs as a winter supply without having to pump the Wilmington water.

Samples of water show both supplies to be very good, Wilmington being rather a hard water, while St. Cyres is soft, and has a tendency to Plumbo Solvency.

Sewerage Works.—These works, which I have frequently inspected are functioning very well, and I have received no complaints as to pollution of the River Otter, or from any smell arising, the first time for many years.

Immunisation.—I have continued my Clinics for Immunisation against Diphtheria, and I am very pleased to report all the Clinics held have been exceedingly well attended, especially by children of pre-school age, and I am exceedingly satisfied with the results obtained. Clinics are held in Honiton twice yearly, that is in the Spring and Autumn.

SEATON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Area	...	...	...	...	...	1190.43 acres
Population	...	...	...	...	...
No. of Inhabited Houses	...	...	...	...	...
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	£31,378
Penny Rate Produces	...	...	...	...	...	£125/5/8

Deaths

Number of Deaths registered from all causes :—

1943—(27 Males, 26 Females)	...	...	53
1944—(14 Males, 27 Females)	...	...	41

Live Births.

Number of Live Births registered :—

1943—(13 Males, 15 Females)	...	...	28
3 Illegitimate Births are included in the 28 Births registered.			
1944—(18 Males, 17 Females)	...	...	35
No illegitimate Births were registered.			

Still Births.

1943—None were registered.
1944—1 was registered.

Deaths of Infants under 1 year.

1943—None were registered.
1944—1 was registered.

Infectious Disease.

The following cases of Infectious Disease were notified in 1944 :—

	1943	1944
Scarlet Fever	2 cases	4 cases
Puerperal Pyrexia	0 „	0 „
Whooping Cough	0 „	4 „
Measles	49 „	3 „
Pneumonia	3 „	6 „
Erysipelas	1 „	0 „
Diphtheria	0 „	0 „

Seaton again holds a remarkable health record in the absence of any serious infectious disease.

There were four cases of Scarlet Fever, all of an exceedingly mild type, while the other minor cases of Infectious Disease as shown on the chart hardly call for comment.

I am very glad to report that Diphtheria is again absent, and I feel that this result has only been obtained by the regular Immunising Clinics I hold at Seaton.

I would, however, like to strike one note of warning. I have not been satisfied during the past year with the number of children attending the Clinics, although every possible step and help has been given me to bring these children to the Clinics. I rather suspect there must be some adverse influence working against these clinics in Seaton, as this is the only area I have had any falling off,

In support of this falling off I give you figures of children of pre-school age for the past two years immunised by me.

In 1943 the number immunised were 24.

In 1944 the number immunised were 11.

The average number of Births is approximately 30 per annum, so that in 1944 19 children failed to attend the Clinics. However, it is not quite so bad as that, as probably some had been privately done, and some may have left the district, but I am very anxious to keep my figures as high as possible. If it can help in any way I will try giving additional Clinics at Seaton, and hope I shall improve on my percentage.

Deaths.—The number of deaths registered was 41, as compared with 53 in 1943.

Births.—The number of Births registered was 35 (18, Boys, 17 girls).

Water Supplies.—Seaton in a normal season has sufficient for its present requirements, the water being of good quality, but is chlorinated before passing to the consumers.

I think, however, should Seaton develop considerably during the Post-War period, they may have to look for additional supplies. Here a regional scheme would come in very useful to Seaton, so that the town could link up if additional supplies were required.

Housing.—I think nowhere in my area is the housing shortage so acute as in Seaton. I receive more appeals from the Seaton Area from people requiring houses than in the whole of the rest of my area put together. There is a grave shortage, and considerable overcrowding in some houses. I hope my council will consider a bold programme of Council houses, as they are urgently and badly needed, and it is quite impossible for me to deal with overcrowding or condemning houses as unfit to live in unless alternative accommodation can be provided. Besides, decent houses mean healthy children, and is a good insurance policy for any Council.

Your obedient servant,
DUNCOMBE STEELE-PERKINS,

Medical Officer of Health.



